### RUSSIAN AMERICA CEDED TO THE

UNITED STATES. The President on Saturday, communiexted to the Senate, in its Executive Session, a treaty with Russia, by which that power surrenders to the United States its sovereignty over all of Russian America and the adjoining islands. It especially includes the strip 400 miles long, which extends down the coast, thus excluding British America from the Ocean. The Treaty was laid on the table, and will be taken up this week .-The Treaty was concluded between the Secretary of State, on behalf of the President of the United States, and the Russian representatives, on behalf of the Emperor of Russia, The Russian Government agrees to convey to the United States Government all its possessions on the American Continent, known as Russian America, in consideration of the payment of \$7,000,000.

The negotiation was discussed at a Cabinet meeting on Friday night. The Russian Minister afterward visited the State Department to arrange the terms. and at an early hour on Saturday morning the arrangement was definitely perfected. The English representatives here are deeply chagrined, and it is said that Sir Frederick Bruce will telegraph to Earl Derby for instructions to protest against its acceptance by our Government. This acquisition more than doubles the United States coast on the Pacific, which now extends from Lower California to Behring's Straits, with the exception of the narrow strip comprising British Columbia. The teritory ceded by Russia comprises the whole of the Continent of North America west of longitude 141°. It is bounded by British America and the Pacific and Arctic Oceans. It includes a great number of islands, and is of the highest importance as a naval depot, and for strategic purposes. It is a valuable fur country, and embraces a vast section of territory, the possession of which will influence in our favor the vast trade of the Pacific. The purchased territory covers upward of 400,000 square miles, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, half of whom are Esquimanx. The fisheries are very exwealth of the country is in its for trade, which would, henceforth, be altogether controlled by American merchants. The requisition of this territory would give our Government the control of the Russian American telegraph, in case the work should be completed.

### THE ZANESVILLE BRIDGE SCHEME DEFEATED.

Mt. Linn's bill to purchase the Bridge over the Muskingum river at Zanesville to be paid for out of the tolls collected on the National Road, came up last Wednesday, in the House of Representatives and was defeated by the decisive vote of 25 yeas to 48 mays.

Mr. Patton, we are informed, made a to him and Mr. Davenport for their suc cessful efforts meninst the bill.

Messrs, Glover, Bateman, McFarland, Cole and Tibbles made very efficient speeches against the bill, and are entitled to the thanks,'of those interested in the welfare of the National Road.

A Bill is now before the Legislature. introduced by Dr. West from this district, proposing to cede the Road to the countles through which it passes...

### NEW YORK ELECTION.

The Copperhead papers in their last Issues prior to the Spring election, published false statements about the result of the New York election, with a view, no doubt, of influencing ourspring election. This, we think a very contemptible practice, and in the end will certainly react on those who use it. The St. Clairsville Gazette announced that the spring elections in New York had resulted in Democratic gains, when the editor must have known that the result was exactly the reverse, as will be seen by the following, which is the result of the spring elections for Supervisors held thus far this year, compared with the result of

Republicans... Republican majority......

BIDDING FOR NEGRO VOTES. Cien. Wade Hampton, in the course of his recent address to the Blacks assembled at Columbia, S. C., says:

"I do not tell you to trust to profes one friendship alone, whether they come from the Southern men or the Northern. But what I ask of you to do, what I have the right to ask of you, is that, as we profess to be your friends, you will give us the opportunity of showing by our actions whether we are sincere or not. If we deceive you, then turn to the North, and see if you can find better North, and see if you can find better friends there. I have no fears of the result; for withus not only does humanity dictate kind treatment, honest dealing, just laws for the colored population, but self-interest demands from us the same course. A stronger prejudice has always existed at the North against your people than here, and it exists still. A curious instance of this prejudice came undermy own observation some years ago in Philadalable Personnel. delphia. Passing through that city, I had with me two servants, for whom full fare was charged on the railroad; but the ticket agent told me that they would not ticket agent told me that they would not be allowed to ride in the same car with inyself, as the people there 'did not like to ride with negroes.' 'But,' said I, 'you make me pay full price for them, and one of them is the nurse of my chil-dren.' 'That makes no difference,' he replied; 'you can't take them into the car.' I told him that I had paid their face; that I thought them good enough to ride with me, and therefore good enough to ride with his fellow-citizens, and that they should get into my car.— So I brought them in and kept them there."

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has not yet come to a conclu-sion on the Russian treaty.

GOOD ADVICE FROM ALABAMA. Sensible Letter from Governor Patten.

Several citizens of Alabama having asked Gov. Patton as to the best course to be pursued in relation to the Reconstruction act, he has replied in a long letter. After explaining the provisions

of the law with much detail, he says: The requirement of this act of Congress should be accepted as conclusive upon the subject of negro suffrage. To contend against it now is simply to

struggle against the inevitable. Such a struggle would be utterly hopeless, and could accomplish no good to any one. At the election of delegates to the State Convention, a portion of our people will be deprived of the privilege of either vo-ting, or of being chosen members. The persons composing this class are those who, as United States officers, or as members of the Legislature, or executive or judicial officers of the State, took an oath to support the Constitution of the Unied States, and afterward participated in the war against the Federal Government. This disfranchisement exclude good men from voting, and will deprive the convention of the services of many who, for their talents, experience, wis-dom, and consistent efforts to uphold the integrity of the national Government, de-serve and enjoy the confidence of the peo-ple. But such is the law, and we need not fear but what a wise and patriotic convention may be chosen from those who are eligible.

All who are entitled to vote should unhesitatingly exercise that privilege, and those who are disfranchised, should use their influence for the accomplishment of all possible good. Let it not be supposed that they can do nothing because they are unable to vote. The freedmen are now to vote for the first time. We should cherish against them no ill feel-ing. The elective franchise is conferred upon them; let them exercise it freely and in their own way. No effort should be made to control their votes, except such as may tend to enable them to vote intelligently, and such as may be necessary to protect them against mischievous influences to which, from their want of intelligence, they may possibly be subjec-ted. Above all things we should discour-age everything which may tend to generate antagonism between white and colored voters.

This is an Important crisis for us all. We require prudence and moderation, coupled with decision and firmness. I have every confidence that these sterling qualities will be so exercised by our people as that we will soon have, so far as Alabama is concerned, a definite and effective settlement of the great question of reconstruction. I confidently antici-pate the choice of such delegates to the Convention as will give us a good Con-stitution. With a Constitution recognized by the national legislature, our State would be relieved from the uncertainties and embarrassments which now hang over us until we are restored to harmonious relations with the national Union.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary, and might be unprofitable, to inquire whether or Esquimanx. The fisheries are very ex- not the state of things now upon us tensive, but the principal commercial might have been averted by a policy different from that which has been pursued in this State. I may say, however, that for some time I have been thoroughly convinced that too little consideration has been accorded to Congress. That body now wields the chief power in the Congress. Government. It asserts and exercises the right to control the whole question of reconstruction. Its power to do so is complete; and time and again it has given a doubt before any civil court. evidence of an unyielding purpose to en-force its policy in this regard. While this has been to me clearly manifest, I have regretted to find such an unfriendly disposition toward it. It would have been better for us if, before this, in accepting the national "situation" we had made proper concessions to congressional requirements. We cannot place ourselves in general Government while defiance and denunciation are hurled against its

controlling department. very effective speech against the passage | The antagonism between Congress and of this iniquity, and much credit is due the Southern States has already brought mischief upon us; and we will suffer still more if it does not cease. Our State should not be continued in an attitude of hostility to the law-making power of the Government. Upon this vital question our people should profit by experience.— The events of the past few months show incontestibly that persistent opposition and abuse of Congress entail upon us increased exaction. Those who cannot see this, or will not admit it, are anything

but wise or practical men. I am of the opinion that it is our true interest to have the State placed in its proper position in the national Union as

early as practicable.
In view of all that has transpired in the last twelve or eighteen months, it is utter folly to expect that this can be done on any terms more favorable than those embraced in the present act. I think that by proper concession, better feelings might have been secured heretofore; but it is now too late. If we fail to reorgan-

A few days ago I picked up a "butter-nut paper," as I call it, published in St. Clairsville, and, in looking over it, I found a very graphic description of a cir-cumstance that occurred a few days previous. The editor says: "On Saturday at a distance we witnessed a most brutal scene on the part of one of our citizens in beating in the street, with a heavy chain a fine young horse, knocking him down several times because the poor young animal would not walk off

poor young animal would not walk off with a heavy load."

He also says: "The by-standers were in tears at seeing a poor dumb brute beaten so unmercifully that the blood spouted from it in several places," &c.

He has not named the person who did this. I wish he had. I suppose I am the pears he alleded to as on that day I man he alluded to, as on that day I came in from the West end of town with about a half load of hay and had some trouble in getting one of my horses to work. I used the whip pretty freely and failing to get him to pull, I struck him several times over the back with a buttchain, and made him pull his part of the load. He is a very unruly horse and I can get him to work only by severe dis-

cipline.

The editor of the Gazette, has, in his The editor of the Gazette, has, in his account of the matter, exaggerated and misrepresented the whole affair, and when he asserts that the horse was knocked down several times, and that the blood spouted out several places, he asserts that which is positively false, so, also, when he says the horse was over loaded, for there is not a word of truth in it.

in it.

I don't know why the editor has thus misrepresented this matter, unless it is because I am not one of his stripe politically. I don't believe in pulling down the flag of my country, nor do I belong to the party, as hedoes, that tried to do it, and I think that a little "chain" used about the necks of the leaders of his party might have assalutary an effect in inducing them to do their duty, as it had in compelling my horse to do his duty.

HENRY STIERS.

HOPE is always much better than fear.

Manhood Suffrage.

The Ohio Senate, by a vote of 23 to 11 lopted a resolution submitting to the copie of Ohio an amendment to the Constitution striking the word "white" rom that instrument. The Union embers, with one exception, voted in the affirmative. The Democrats, as was to be expected, voted in the negative.— The latter profess to have great respect for the people, but, as is truly said by the ncinnati Gazette, by this vote it shown that they are not willing to trust this question to the electors. It is not in the power of the Legislature to amend the Constitution, but it is their privilege propose an amendment to be voted upon and in the event of this being adopted by a popular vote, it becomes a part of the Constitution. If rejected, that is the end of it. If the majority of the people of Ohio are in favor of striking the word "white" from the Constitution, it is right and proper that it should be done. But the Democratic members of the Legislature are not in favor of permitting the people to express their opinion on the proposition. They claim that the people are opposed to it, but are not willing that they shall vote on it. This is a fair specimen of modern Democracy.

It is now too late to argue against man

hood suffrage in Ohio. The progress of the age has carried us beyond that point. In the South, where the colored population is large, manhood suffrage is to be recognized, and the late rebels are accepting it. When Robert E. Lee, Wade Hampton, and such men favor manhood suffrage, the Democratic party of Ohio cannot make political capital or reputa-tion by following the lead of the Demo-erats, in opposing this measure.

THE Washington correspondent of the Cincinnatti Gazette, in a letter dated on

last Friday, says:

Gen. Butler brought to light, in a de bate this afternoon, the facts on which Gov. Boutwell's resolution relative to the pardon of deserters was founded. He said that while doing his duty as Chairman of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, he discovered that about \$75,000 of money which should have been subject to his or-der, had, by direction of the President, een transferred to another fnud. This led him to make a thorough investigation when he found that sometime ast fall the Democratic Congressional nomince in the 2d District of W. Va., made out, or had made out, a list of 193 deserters from the Union army, and sent it to the President with a letter, saying if they were pardoned and restored to their pay and allowances, they would all vote the Johnson ticket. This list and letter were laid before the President by Thomas B. Florence, of this city, and every one of the deserters was thereupon pardoned, without other proof or question, and pay and allowances to the amount of about \$70 -000 were made over to them. The pardon orders for the same were delivered to Col. Florence, who received \$1,000 for his services in the case from the claim agent who had it in charge. It came out in the debate following this statement by Gen. Butler, that the whole matter had been laid before the Impeachment Committee, and the Democratic members thereof denounced Butler in strong terms for speaking of the subject in open House. One of them attempted to convey the idea that there is another side to story, but Butler said his statement had been sworn to by a Brigadier General of the army; and parties outside of Congress, who are conversant with the matsay it can be substantiated beyond

Our Common Schools--Report of School Commissioner.

We have examined with considerable interest the first annual report of Capt.
John A. Norris, Commissioner of Common Schools. Independent of the valuable statistical tables and the information given in connection therewith, the report is important because Mr. Norris has chosen to give his views at length upon features of our school system, in regard to which the people now are in a sort of practical educator, and presents plainly his reasons for reform in certain departments. He claims that the greatest disadvantage under which our school system labors is educational apathy. The people build school houses, buy books, pay teachers, are proud of their schools, but have no positive knowledge of them.—
They do not visit them, do not encourage their children to attend regularly.
There is no positive opposition. People support schools willingly, but do not consider it necessary to stimulate teacher and pupil to do better.

and pupil to do better. One weakness of the system is that too little attention is given to the Country Schools. First class educators cluster in etites and inexperienced teachers control schools just as important in the country. Teachers in the cities are retained permanently, those in the country are changed every quarter. The Commissioner recommends as a remedy supervision over all the schools in a County and gradation wherever the population is sufficiently dense to admit of it. This brings him to the subject of County su-pervission, which is discussed at length. The Teachers' Institutes are reported in fine condition. The subject of military drill in schools is referred to and arguments in favor of the plan advanced.— The report will be read with interest by educators, and in fact by all interested in our common schools.-[Columbus

Journal. New Anecdotes of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Herndon, the law partner of Mr. Lincoln, in a recent conversation, repeated one sentence of the President's before his departure for Washington that is memorable as showing his purpose.—
"Billy," he said, "I hope there will be no trouble, but I will make the South a graveyard rather than see a slavery gos-pel triumph, or successful secession lose this Government to the cause of the peo-ple and representative institutions."-To this Mr. Herndon added, "Mr. Lin-coln was merciless, in the abstract. Bat-tles never moved him unless he rode among the corpses. He would have car-ried on the war forever, or as long as the people entrusted him with its manage

ment, rather than give up."

And this of Mr. Lincoln's last visit to the old law office: "At last he came to his office for the last time. 'Billy,' he his office for the last time. 'Billy,' he said, 'we must say good-bye,' Both of them cried, speechlessly. 'You shall keep up the firm name, Billy, if it will be of use to you. I love the people here. Billy, and owe them all that I am. If God spares my life to the end I shall come back among you and spend the remnant of my days.' He never returned to Springfield till glory brought him home under her plumes, a completed life, and the prairie, like a neighbor, opened its door to take him in."

A MERITORIOUS article is Hall's Sicilian
Iair Renewer; it is rapidly becoming nown and widely and deservedly popular. It is apparently nothing in itself ut an agreeably perfumed and pleasant air dressing, but it contains the most conderful curative properties for loss of air, and after using it a short time, ray hair is restored to its natural color. It is understand the United States."

In this, we are not sure but LeBlond is a philanthropist. It is usual for the "franks" of Democratic Congressmen to be used in circulating Democratic documents, and as the franks had to be forthed thought a lesser evil—a lottery swindle. His love for the "dear people" is so great that of the choice of two evils to be inflicted upon them, he chose the least.—

The people will recollect him. A MERITORIOUS article is Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; it is rapidly becoming known and widely and deservedly popular. It is apparently nothing in itself but an agreeably perfumed and pleasant hair dressing, but it contains the most wonderful curative properties for loss of hair, and after using it a short time, gray hair is restored to its natural color. If any of our readers doubt it, let them try a single bottle of the "Renewer," and they will add their testimonial to the truth of what we say.—[Sentinel, Burlington, Vt.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

-Ex-Senator Cowan intends to commence the practice of Law in Washington, this summer.

Artemus Ward wills his library "to the best boy in the school of his native village, Waterford, Me."

-Ex-President Fillmore is a member of a society in Buffalo for the preven-tion of cruelty to animals. —Gen. Tom. Thumb is living quietly in the enjoyment of his wealth at Bridge-port. He ought to take the stump for

-Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, is \$1,600,000. ow abroad, and under treatment, whereby he has strong hopes of recovering his eyesight.

-Mr. George W. Matthews, of Indiana, the stepfather of Speaker Colfax, is lying dangerously ill with typhoid fever Washington. —The Atlanta Era of March 26th states that the Rebel Gen. J. C. Breckinridge "has advised his friends to accept in good

faith the Sherman Reconstruction bill. -It is said that, in his beautiful residence at Bridgeport, Barnum has no relic or sign of his long life as a show-man, except a marble bust of Jenny

-A letter from Samuel F. Cary to William Penn Nixon has been published, in which Mr. C. pleads earnestly for the adoption of manhood suffrage in

-The Boston Transcript says: "Some of our best Republicans favored Gen. Butler's election to Congress on the ground that during the first session he would break his political faith."

-Mr. Buchanan is not dead, as some

people may have supposed. He declines a public dinner at Philadelphia, tendered him by Asa Packer, Glancy Jones, Judge Cadwalader, and other political fossils. -It is understood, says an English

paper, that Mr. Bennett, the celebrated American yachtsman, will next year cross the Atlantic in his yacht the Swallow, which is described as a faster craft than the Henrietta. -It is said that the wife of Profess Agassiz is one of the most distinguished ladies in this or any other country. Her

features are said to possess a singular im-pression of nobleness and intellectuality

er voice is pleasant, and her manne are unusually gentle and refined. -A late London letter says: "I saw Artemus Ward on New Year's Eve, a bitter cold night, with the streets like and the horses scarcely able to stand. He was pale, hollow-chested, with a frequent cough and a sad tone in his voice, even when he drew from hi audience roars of laughter."

Senator Foster did not get the Austrian Mission because he refused to stump Connecticut for the Democratic ticket.— Frank Blair did not get it, because the Senate said No. Mr. Motley, our excellent representative in that country, against whom the McCracken-Seward guns were fired, will probably remain.

-A Washington correspondent states that Senator Morton, of Indiana, has already attained a higher influence in the Senate than is usually accorded to new members. His general health is as good now as it ever was. He looks, when scated, as hearty and "robustuous" as he ever did. His only trouble is a little weakness in the knees, which is rapidly disappearing. As for dying, which, a few months ago many kind souls wanted him to do, he has as little notion of it as any man I have seen in Washington .-There is no worse investment which a middle aged man could make, than to buy a reversionary interest in the Governor's estate.

-The State Treasurer of Pennsylvania has under his control an average monthly balance of State funds amounting to two million seven hundred thousand quacy of our school agencies from a good standpoint to bring about required results, strikes at follies with the directness of a ed interest for one year will amount to over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The salary of the State Treasurer is small, but the perquisites resulting from speculation in State funds are enormous, and render the office the best paying one in the State. All of our State Treasurers for years past have re-tired from office wealthy men.

-Senator George Read Riddle, of Delaware, died in Washington on Thursday evening. He was born in Newcastle, Delaware, in 1817, studied engineering, and worked for some years on canals and railroads in Pennsylvania and Delaware. The great work at Harper's Ferry was executed under his superintendence. He afterward studied law and was admitted to the Delaware Bar in 1848. In 1850 he was elected to Congress from Delaware, and re-elected in 1852. He was a delegate to the Democratic Conventions of 1844, 1848 and 1850. 'He was afterward elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1869. During his Senatorial career he has steadily acted with the Democratic minority.

-The Washington correspondent of the Worcester (Mass.) Spy, alluding to the Military Reconstruction bill, in speaking of the politics of the army officers, says: "Grant, who was formerly a Democrat, is not now a man of warm political feelings, and may be set down as a conservative Republican." General Grant was formerly a Whig, not a Democrat. He comes of Whig stock. But distiking Fremont, as nearly all West Pointers did, Grant voted for Buchanan in 1856; but he supported Lincoln in 1860, and has acted with the Republican party ever since, so far as he has taken any part in politics. At present he is a decided Republican, and if supporting the Congressional plan of reconstruction, which embraces equal political rights and universal suffrage, makes a man a Radical, then he is one. It would be pretty hard to distinguish Gen. Grant's political sentiments from those entertained by Radical Republicans, or name any line of policy which they advocate that he opposes."

A Democratic M. C's use of the Franking Privilege.

The Democracy of Ohio gloried in hav The Democracy of Ohio gloried in having a certain Mr. LeBlond represent one of the Districts of Ohio in the 39th Congress. The people snuffed him out, last full, and he retired to Mercer Co., to enjoy the qualms of his conscience as best he may. His last public act is, however worthy of mention. The N. Y. Tribune discloses it in the following sentence: "The mail-bags just now are bursting with lottery circulars issued by a bogus concern in Washington and sent under the fank of Mr. LeBlond all over the United States."

In this, we are not sure but LeBlond

THE State Fair for 1867 will be held on the 23, 24, 25 and 26 of September, instead of the 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Octo-

CURRENT NEWS.

-Union Leagues are said to be rapidly organizing in North Alabama. -Michigan refuses, through its Legis-

lature, to restore capital punishment -The Cincinnati bridge has given new and powerful impetus to the growth of Covington, Ky.

-The Legislature of Ohio has passed a metropolitan police act for Columbus, Dayton and Toledo.

-The magnificent Lindell Hotel in St. Louis was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at

Ten bushel of snake bones were found in a ledge of rock, a few days since, near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A correspond-ent of the Chicago Journal says, "That is where the Copperheads went to last 6.11."

-Illinois, Missouri, California, Indiana, each with a Republican Legislature have passed an Eight-Hour law. The Republican Assembly of New York has passed an Eight-Hourlaw. What Democratic Legislature has ever done so?— The Workingmen of Connecticut will not forget these facts when Copperhead mis leaders try to deceive them at the polls

-Some considerable stir has been created of late in the upper part of Hartford County, Md., by the recent development of large bodies of magnetic iron ore near Mill Green. The most extensive bed of this ore is found on what is known as the "Deer Park" iron property. The bed is supposed to be the largest that has ever been discovered of this particular kind

-Chicago, for the first time since it had an existence as a populous city, gan to drink cool, clear, sweet and healthy water drawn from Lake Michigan, on Monday last. There can be no doubt that the great appetite for whisky char-acteristic of all Chicago people was in great part due to the impure water they have hitherto used. The new water have hitherto used. The new water works, constructed at a cost of \$2,500,000. are capable of supplying 50,000,000 of gal lons every twenty-four hours.

### Drugs, Notions, Fancy Goods

HAVING PURCHASED THE DRUG STORE formerly owned by J. J. Pickering, all who desire anything in our line can be supplied promptly with

PURE, FRESH DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils DYE-STUFFS

and with all the popular

PATENT MEDICINES. \*\* All of the best quality, and at the lowest rates.

annot be excelled for quality or variety. It has een carefully selected, with a view to meet the ants of all.

Bo Our Stock of Brushes Ga is large and of all descriptions.

Full Line of Books and Stationery uch as will meet the demands of the trade, an

nor Notions! Notions! "Get of such quality and variety as will please all, will be kept constantly on hand.

Our stock is large and well selected, and can't but please the most fastidious.

22-All will be under the immediate control of Mr. H. M. MITCHELL, a thoroughly competent, practical Druggist and Pharmaceutist. Customers may rely upon receiving prompt and efficient

ers may rely upon receiving prompt and efficient attention.

Prescriptions will be compounded at all hours of the day or night, by calling at the Store, or at the Lewis House, one door East.

marit CEPHAS CARROLL.

I cheerfully recommend Mr. CARROLL to my old customers. Having examined his newstock, I can say it is of the finest quality and at the very lowest prices.

Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to me, I hope to witness a continuance of the same to my successor.

J. J. PICKERING.

# The Old, Reliable Drug Store

J. H. WEST & CO.

## PURE DRUGS & MEDICINES Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Notions, Stationery, Perfumeries & Fancy Articles

St. Clairsville, Ohio.

Our customers can rely at all times on getting

Pure and Fresh Articles

We also keep constantly on hand a full and School & Blank Books & Hardware

Pure Wines & Liquors

ESPECIAL ATTENTION paid to the filling of



Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,

Groceries and Produce.

In the New Block!

J. JEPSON & SON

Having removed to their new room, and received a stock of

FRESH GROCERIES. from the East, are now prepared to supply their old friends and any number of new ones with the sholeest

COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, SYRUP,
RAISINS, CUBRANTS, FIGS,
PRUNES, PINE APPLES, PEACHES,
CRANBERRIES, HOMINY,

and every other article usually kept in a First Class Family Grocery,

at the lowest possible Cash Prices

PITTSBURGH PLOWS AND CASTINGS, lower than at the works.

BRADLEY'S WOOLEN YARNS,

at factory prices. ROPES, HALTERS, TWINE, and cordage of all kinds, and GLASS AND TABLE WARE. lower than Wheeling prices.

A choice article of FAMILY FLOUR, always on hand, and sold for Cash exclusively

All Goods delivered, and warranted to give

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

UNDER THE PRESENT STATE OF EXCITE
MENT it becomes the citizens of the community to keep themselves posted on the great issues of the day.
If you will call around at the

CORNER OF MAIN & MARIETTA STREETS YOU CAN BUY GROCERIES

AS CHEAP

As at any other place in this town, or at

WHEELING PRICES.

I keep constantly on hands

FLOUR, FEED, SUGAR, RICE, COFFEE, FISH, TOBACCO, NAILS. HADWARE of all descriptions

such as HOES, FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, AXES in fact everything usually kept in a

WELL FURNISHED GROCERY STORE, which I will dispose of on the MOST REASON-CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

27 I WILL PAY CASH for Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Apples (dried and green), Pork, Beef, Bacon, and Poultry of all kinds.

I WILL DELIVER all Goods, such as flour and feed, to those in town who favor me with their custom, free of charge.

Feeling thankful to my customers for past patronage, and paying strict attention to my business, I expect to receive a share of the public custom.

JAS. A. RINKER.

Miscellaneous.

Notice to Contractors. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, untiStudies the 30th inst., for furnishing material and
erecting a Jall., 23x34 feet, and two stories high
in Martin's Ferry, Ohlo. Proposals either in
whole or in parts, and for both brick and conerete walls above foundation, will be considered.

For plan and specifications, apply to the undersigned.

M. WILEY,
Martin's Ferry, O., March 11, 1867. marish

Ho! for the South and West The Splendid Passenger Steamer,

The Spiendid Passenger Steamer,

"EDIN BURG,"

J. L. THOMPSON, Captain,

LEAVES WHEELING EVERY SATURDAY

Evening, at 5 o clock, for Cincinnati, connecting with all Steamboat and Railroad Lines
for the South and West,

Passengers and freight receipted through to all
points at lowest rates. Special attention given
to families moving.

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To Farmers and Others. BELMONT FLOURING MILLS.

WE ARE PREPARED, at the BELMONT MILLS, on Wheeling Creek, to grind Wheat, Corn, Buckwheat, Oats and all other kinds of grain, on short notice, and in an excellent manner. A new Bolt has been fitted up exclusively for Buckwheat, and special attention will be given to making good flour of this grain. Buckwheat ground every Friday. FLOUR, CORN MEAL, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CHOP STUFF, SHORTS, BRAN, &c.,

for sale at reasonable rates.

AP-THE HIGHEST PRICES IN CASH paid for Wheat, Corn, and Buckwheat, on delivery at the Mills. [noi-6m] JAS. H. OGLEBAY. WANTED.-AGENTS. Male and Fe-the Celebrated

Common Sense Family Sewing Machine--Price \$18.

This Machine will do all kinds of work equal to the high-priced Machines, and is the only practical and reliable Cheap Sewing Machine in the world. Send for descriptive Circulars.

Address, SECOMB & CO., Principal Office, No. 2, Custom House Place, Chicago.

April 2

and Wheeling. WE HAVE PIT A NEW OMNIBUS on the road from Morristown to St. Clairsville, connecting at St. Clairsville with our new and commodious four-horse Omnibus to and from Wheeling. Leaving Morristown at 5 A. R., and returning leaves Wheeling at 2½ P. M., St. Clairsville at 5 P. M.

FARE Morristown to Wheeling, 75 cents.
Loydsville 66 66 Morristown to St. Clairsville, 25 cents.

25 For passage or Express packages, enquire at Sprigg House or Packer's Hotel.
Orders left with Lippincott & Son, Morristown, will receive prompt attention.
Office—National Hotel, St. Clairsville.
nos D. G. & G. G. NEISWANGER.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,

187 SUPERIOR STREET, CLEVELAND.

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE and deal in the store and Warehouse Trucks, Baggage and Express Barrows, Hay, Rag, and cotton Presses. Weighnusters' Beams and Frames, Letter and Bantlest Presses, &c.

Be sure to buy only the genuine.

Truin Mutt. 17 Dun Mutt. 17 Dun Mutt. 17 Dun Mutt. 18 Dun Mutt

Ingurance.

# Statement of the Condi

Hartford Fire Insurance OF HARTFORD. On the 1st day of January, 1867, made to the Aud of Ohio, pursuant to the Statute of that State. NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of the Company is the Hantford Fire Insurance Company, and is located at Hartford, Com.
The amount of its Capital Stock, all paid up, is.

\$1.000,000 00

35,239 36 ...\$1,788,078 82

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, S.

COUNTY OF HARTFORD, S.

TIM. C. ALLYN, President, and George M.
COIT, Secretary of the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, being severally sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of said Company, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

TIM. C. ALLYN, President.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this sth day of January, 1867.

D. W. SKILTON,

D. W. SKILTON, Notary Public [Seal.] Five Cent Stamp.]

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 15, 1867.

R is Hereby Ornified, That the foregoing is a correct copy of the Statement of Condition of the HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, made to and filed in this office, witness my hand and seed.

or the year 1997.
Witness my hand and seal officially,
[Seal,] JAS, H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.
By JAMES WILLIAMS, Chief Clerk.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

[Th expire on the 31st day of January, 1868.]

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 15, 1877.

Whereas, THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, located at Hartford, in the
State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a
sworn statement of its condition, as required by
the first section of the act "To regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State

sworn statement of its condition, as required by the first section of the act "To regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 8, 1856, and amended February 9, 1861; and the act "To regulate Foreign Insurance Companies," passed April 5, 1866; and Wherean, said Company has furnished the undersigned satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF ACTUAL CASH CAPITAL INVESTED in stocks, or bonds, or in mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and, Whereas, said Company has flied in this office a written instrument under its corporate seal, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, authorizing any agent or agents of said Company in this State to acknowledge service of process for and in behalf of said Company according to the terms of said law.

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the first section of the aforesaid act, I, James H. Godman, Auditor of State of Ohio, do hereby certify that said HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, is authorized to transact the business of Fire Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

In Winess Whereof, I have hereunto subsection of the aforesaid and described the beat one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

In Winess Whereof, I have hereunto subsection of the seal of my office to be affixed the day and year above written.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State. David Allen, Agt., Bridgeport.

INSURE WITH THE OLD INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA. Of the City of Philadelphia. Organized A. D. 1794. The Oldest Stock Co. in America.

Reputation for Stability and Usefulness, based upon an Honorable Business Cureer of near-ty 73 Years, and Losses Paid in Oash Erceeding \$18,500,000.00. Read the following 146th SEMI-ANNUAL Statement of the Condition

Insurance Co. of North America On the 1st day of January, 1867, made to the Audito of Ohio, pursuant to the Statute of that State.

All other claims against the Company —unclaimed dividends

No rule

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, 42.

COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, 43.

Arthur G. Coffin, President, and Charles Platt, Secretary, of the Insurance Compnuy of North America, being severally affirmed, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of said Company, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

Subscribed and affirmed before me, this 25th day of January, 1867.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SIVE CENT STAMP.]

Notary Public.

Witness my hand and seal omicially.

[SEAL.] JAS. H. GODMAN, Auditor of State.

By James Williams, Chief Clerk.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY.

[To expire on the 31st day of January, 1888.]

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE,

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 28, 1887.

Whereas, The INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, located at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, has filed in this office a sworm statement of its condition, as required by the first section of the act "To regulate Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Ohio," passed April 8, 1893, and amended February 8, 1881; and the act "To regulate Foreign Insurance Companies," passed April 8, 1893; and Amended February 8, 1881; and the act "To regulate Foreign Insurance Companies," passed April 3, 1861; and Whereas, said Company has furnished the undersigned satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of an actual Capital of at least one Hundurgan AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, invested as required by said acts; and, Whereas, said Company has filed in this office a written instrument under its corporate seal, signed by the Fresident and Secretary thereof, authorizing any agent or agents of said Company in this State to acknowledge service of process, for and in behalf of said Company, according to the terms of said law, Now, Therefore, in pursuance of the first section of the aforesaid act, I, Janus H, Godman, Auditor of State of Ohlo, do hereby certify that said INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, at Philadelphia, is authorized to transact the business of Fire and Marine Insurance in this State until the thirty-first diay of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

In witness whereof, I have hereunformed and state of the Americal and state until the thirty-first diay of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

In witness whereof, I have hereunformed and state of the Americal and the seal (SEAL) of my office to be affixed the day and year above written.

J. M. S. CHATITY, Agent at Bar

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 28, 1887.

It is hereby certified that the foregoing is a correct copy of the Statement of Condition of the Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia, made to and filed in this office for the year 1897.

Witness my hand and seal officially. (SEAL) JAS. H. GODMAN, Auditor of State. By James Williams, Chief Clerk.

Morristown, St. Clairsville